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 TUESDAY.....MAY 21, 1861.

Daily Session Yeoman.
 TERMS—Fifty cents per month. Should any person pay for a longer time than the session continues, the time will be made good with the Tri-Weekly Yeoman.
 The TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN is published at \$1 per year.

Single copies of this paper can be had at the counting-room at FIVE CENTS per copy, or THREE DOLLARS per hundred.

Members of the Legislature wishing extra copies of the Yeoman will please give in their orders the day before.

Governor Magoffin's Proclamation.
 The proclamation of the Governor, published in the Yeoman of yesterday, is an admirable document in temper and tone, and still more admirable for its practical wisdom. It will be heartily approved by every lover of peace, by every friend of the rights, interests, and safety of Kentucky, by all who deprecate civil war among ourselves, and by all who have any hope at all of ending the horrid strife between the North and South, or of restoring relations of amity between the belligerents. The positions and recommendations of this earnest manifesto on the part of the Governor, are strictly consistent with every antecedent thought or act, public or private, of its patriotic author. It is strictly in keeping with his efforts to prevent domestic turbulence—with his efforts to preserve peace on the borders—with his noble efforts to interpose the mediation of Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana between the belligerents of the North and South—with the missions of Major Tilghman and Gen. Buckner to Cairo—and with a thousand things said and done by His Excellency, in public and in private, with the same objects in view as this proclamation develops. We anticipate the almost universal acclaim of the people in applause of this proclamation. It will be disapproved by none except those who would have the Governor embark Kentucky in a war against our Southern brethren, by revoking his refusal to obey Lincoln's demand for troops from Kentucky, and, in obedience to the usurper's requisition, sending our regiments to aid in the wicked scheme of subjugating the South. Fortunately this class of malcontents in Kentucky, be their numbers many or few, are so unworthy of public confidence and respect, and so bereft of influence, that their obnoxious clamor will be attended with no other effect than to bring odium upon themselves.

It is needless to remark, how completely the voice of this proclamation silences the factious, flagitious insinuations of those unscrupulous lawless, who, not only without evidence, but in the very face of contrary evidence, charge upon the Governor and his friends the purpose of forcing Kentucky to "go out." Such men may be insensible to shame themselves; but Kentuckians feel ashamed for them.

Fearing the Consequence of their own Treachery.
 The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday growlingly recognizes the fact that Lincoln is supplying arms to the Unionists of Kentucky, and goes on to express the fear that, as they cannot be lawfully distributed, and no security can be taken as to the proper use of them, the Federal Government may not only lose them, but have to meet them pointed against its own forces. This is equivalent to a confession that these arms have been procured under individual pledges of citizens of Kentucky as to their use; and it cannot be imagined, for one moment, that Lincoln would have furnished 15,000 guns for Kentucky without some sort of guaranty that they would be employed to sustain his usurpation. This has armed one class of Kentuckians in order to inaugurate a bloody civil war against another class of Kentuckians. Will the Legislature stand dumb in the presence of such an appalling prospect? It should instantly pass a law, and rigidly enforce it, requiring that all arms so obtained, shall be immediately placed at the disposal of the lawful authorities of the State, to be disposed of in the mode, and only in the mode, authorized by law.

Although the Gazette is evidently willing to see civil war brought on in Kentucky and the despotism of Lincoln maintained by the use of arms furnished to the so-called Unionists, it utters the following groan of misgiving:

There is no organized and manifest Unionism in Kentucky that the Government can recognize without demoralizing the standard of allegiance of its supporters; and any arms that it sends there it had better prepare to meet turned against it.

More and More of Lincoln's Treachery—Clandestine Conspirators in Kentucky.
 We noted the fact in our issue of yesterday, that on Saturday last, 1,200 muskets were distributed to the faithful in Paris, under the auspices of Garrett Davis.

Early yesterday morning, Gov. Magoffin received information from a reliable source, that on Saturday 9,000 muskets were shipped to the city of Mayville on the steamer Boston, for the use of what are termed "Union men" in Kentucky; and that an army officer is making contracts in Cincinnati for building gunboats there for use on the western waters.

Comment is needless. Will the Legislature see this process of arming one class of the people of the State against another class, go on under the auspices of Lincoln, in utter contempt of the laws and authorities of this Commonwealth and do nothing to resist it? The people pause for a reply—but cannot long pause.

Hon. Wm. C. Rives.—This gentleman has not declined the office of Commissioner to the Confederate States, as reported the other day. The Lynchburg "Republican," of Saturday, announced his passage through that place en route to Montgomery.

Development of the Conspiracy.

The Philadelphia North American of the 14th, has a long article under the caption: "No taint in the border free States," designed to show that New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, are not only not disposed to sympathize with the South, but are resolved to unite in a common effort to crush out resistance to the usurpations of the military despotism at Washington. It next proceeds to administer a threatening warning to Kentucky, charging that her Border Slave State Convention movement is a treacherous scheme against the Union, and must be abandoned, or be crushed out by the military power of the Border Free States; and in lieu of the statesmanship which that Convention is invoked by a solemn act of the Kentucky Legislature to apply to our unhappy disturbances, the North American proposes that military aid shall be extended to the "loyal citizens" of Kentucky whenever the opportunity may offer. This very programme is already inaugurated. The nine thousand muskets sent to Mayville last Saturday to be distributed among "Unionists" in Kentucky, were sent by Major Gen. McClelland, who, as will be seen below, is to march into Kentucky in the contingency of rebellion against the usurper, and place strong garrisons in all the main points of Kentucky.

But to show the nature of this plot, in the language of the Northern plotters, in this conspiracy with Kentucky schemers who are now receiving arms at Paris, Mayville, and no doubt at many other points, we copy liberally from the article above designated, and ask the serious attention of our readers thereto:

As regards the position of the border free States, so confident were the southern leaders of being able to tamper with them, that Governor Magoffin, while in full communion with the Montgomery conspirators, actually undertook to draw the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois into a league of peace with Kentucky, this trying to detach them from their allegiance to the national government, and put an aid to all our war operations in the west. This artful dodge deceived not only persons at a distance, but only temporarily, for the secret machinations of Governor Magoffin were so promptly exposed, and the ready and patriotic action of the Governor of Indiana placed the matter in its proper light so well, that the illusion was dispelled.

A fresh movement to accomplish the same thing has been started by Kentucky under more specious auspices. It assumes the aspect of a border State Union Convention, but is a snake of the worst description, and ought not to be countenanced, as we are quite sure it will not. We want no more conventions nor compromises. There is nothing now in the air, except that in lieu of her Border State Convention, it is that they will extend to the loyal citizens of Kentucky military aid whenever the opportunity may offer. There is a possibility of the State edging off into the gulf of secession, but in such event the true Union men of Kentucky will be protected by the great free States of the west. Governor Magoffin refused to fill the quota of troops required by the War Department, while he has been chaffing with the South, and western troops under Major General McClelland will not be allowed to garrison the Ohio river and fence in the free States, but will promptly march South and quell the insurrection, placing strong garrisons in all the main points. In that case Gov. Magoffin and his associate traitors would find the State somewhat uncomfortable, and might try the strength of the famous Kentucky hemp.

Now, it will be seen from this manifesto, that even the Border Slave State Convention is suspected as a quasi treasonable body, and its members are required to disband, and with the whole State, submit to be placed under the military supervision of Gen. McClelland. Will Messrs. Crittenden, Guthrie, and colleagues, please take notice? Will they obey this military requisition? We do not believe it. But will the Union party, by whom the Crittenden-Guthrie ticket was elected, tamely submit to the imputation of being a snake of the worst description? Will they ever meet; or if they do, will they succumb to the above programme?

We pass by all the menacing language of the North American intended to terrify Kentuckians, and the slanderous abuse of Gov. Magoffin, as only worthy of contempt from the true sons of this proud Commonwealth.

A CRIME AND A BLUNDER—THE REMEDY.—It was a transcendent crime on the part of the usurper at Washington to arm one half of the people of Kentucky against the other half; and it was a terrible blunder on the part of any citizens of this State to receive arms on such conditions as Lincoln would prescribe. If those who have received such arms do not mean to make bloody war upon their fellow-citizens of Kentucky, they will deliver up the arms to the State Arsenal, to be disposed of under authority of the laws of the State. Will the Legislature, if it really desires to avoid civil war in Kentucky, delay one day in passing a law requiring these arms to be placed at the disposal of lawful authority? We shall see.

JUDGE UNDERWOOD'S HOME GUARD.—Judge Underwood's military bill provides for the organization of a Home Guard in each county, which is not to be ordered out of the county. Perhaps it will hardly do to judge of the character of this organization from a remark of a witty friend who says, "it is understood that the Home Guard is not to go to the wars, and not to leave the county except in case of invasion, and then they are to leave like 11—11."

Meeting of the States-Rights Party of Franklin County.

At a meeting of the States-Rights party, held at the Yeoman office, in the city of Frankfort, on Monday, May 20th, 1861, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Congressional Convention, to be held at Lexington on the 27th May, J. Dudley was appointed Chairman, and W. J. Chinn Secretary.

The following gentlemen were appointed as delegates to said Convention:
 S. I. M. Major, Barb. Blackburn, H. R. Williams, B. F. Johnson, W. J. Chinn, Geo. Burnley, G. R. Vallandigham, John O'Connell, Alex. Conway, W. S. Tate, W. S. Deboe, J. P. O'Hara, S. F. J. Traber, R. W. Scott, Thos. Steele, Len. J. Cox, H. L. Watkins, Dr. Wm. Pryor, Dr. J. T. Dickinson, D. S. Crockett, B. Farmer, H. S. Green, Dr. U. V. Williams, J. J. Yeates, Dennis O'han, E. S. Bailey, Henry Moore, J. H. Reddish, Nelson Moore, Howard Poindexter, J. W. French, John Quarles, Wm. Knight, Silas Calvert, Miles Bristow, Alexander Grant, J. C. Hensley, and Jos. Taylor, and all other members of the States-Rights party who may attend.
 After which, the meeting adjourned.
 J. DUDLEY, Chairman.
 W. J. CHINN, Secretary.

Who can read these patriotic verses without a thrill of emotion? As you peruse them, reader, electrical fire will course your veins, and make you feel ready for deeds of high enterprise:

(Written for the Frankfort Yeoman.)
OUR ONLY REPLY.

BY J. A. HART.

[From the New York Tribune.]
 "We mean to conquer them—not merely to defeat, but to conquer, to subjugate them—and we shall do this the most mercifully the more speedily we do it. But when the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, I must not fail to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must find plenty at their firesides, and see the peace of the nation in the eyes of mothers and the rays of children!"

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]
 "The secessionists of St. Louis and Missouri must submit. If they will not otherwise, they will be shot and stabbed and stamped into submission. There are ten thousand well-armed Federal troops at St. Louis. If the number must be doubled or quadrupled in order to rivet the iron-handed grip of the Government upon that position, the troops will be forthcoming."

Unmarked are your faces, dear friends at the North, though in darkness we have travelled; The glittering gilt now exhibits its worth, And the Gordian knot is unraveled.

You never can blind us with promises more, Or with hollow deceit, or by any art; We never will rest, as we have done of yore, In the arms that embrace but to slay us!

Let history tell how we've trusted, entrained, Through long, weary years of injustice and wrong; Now we wake but to find that our hearts have been cheated, Our liberties hartered and sold for a song.

But the waking is terrible—see ye the freemen Who spring to their arms as though Drury spoke? Do ye think, that with millions of soldiers and seamen, On the necks of such men you'll place tyrannic's yoke?

No! The souls of the free, and the true, and the brave From their long dream of peace now awaken; Each for liberty lives, or a patriot's grave, With a purpose and faith never shaken!

You will lose your vile herd from where WASHINGTON sleeps— Overrunning our blood-bought domain— O'er the palmetto its green vipers keeps, O'er the name and the ashes of HAYNE!

A MARION'S deed, or a SUMNER'S bright fame May fan the blood-bought banner stay; Or a patriot's grave by the Cumberland's wave— Great God! is the name of our JACKSON forgot?

But send on your minions—we'll welcome the slaves That are threatened by Faction's foul mouth, With blood right hands to hospitable graves, On the slopes and the fields of the South!

With a loved one to love for, a wife to protect, Or with prattlers to kiss him their sire, Can a Southerner's heart hear the Vandal's dark threat, And he not feel his blood burn like fire?

In defense of our hearthstones, the wives that we cherish, The mother, the children, whose blood is our own, Each brave heart can feel it a pleasure to perish— A joy that a coward's heart never has known! FRANKFORT, Ky., May 19, 1861.

The following is from the Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday, under its head of Covington (Ky.) News:

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNMENT ARMS.—Over one thousand six hundred stand of arms arrived in this city on Friday morning, destined for Paris, Winchester, Millersburg, Georgetown, and other interior cities of the State. About three hundred, with ten rounds of ball and buck-shot cartridges, were directed to Col. John W. Finnell, of this city, who has distributed them among the Citizens' Guard and the military companies in the city.

Considerable excitement was created upon the arrival of the muskets, and a crowd numbering nearly two hundred citizens of the unconditional Union stripe proceeded to the Covington & Lexington Railroad depot, determined to prevent their leaving the city without satisfactory assurances as to their destination. Ex-Mayor Foley arrived upon the ground, and explained that the arms were for distribution among the Union men, and with this guarantee the crowd quietly dispersed.

Those reserved for this city, many think, might have been put into the hands of men more unconditional in character than some who received them; but the Government no doubt knows what it is about, and will keep a sharp lookout after its interests.

Lincoln's "Kentucky Troops."
 Extract of a letter from Greenup county to the editor of the Yeoman:

"Nineteen men only went from Greenup to swell the Lincoln army. They went from Springfield, opposite Portsmouth. Three, only, were Kentuckians. The rest were picked up from among the dismissed hands about the iron furnaces—men whose nativity was Ohio, or some foreign country, and whom the county is rejoiced to have gotten rid of. This will not do much pass as a company of Kentuckians, and receive unmeasured laurels from their Abolition friends in the North. The truth is, most of them wanted bread, and they go to Lincoln's army to get it. They had been but a short time in the State, were thrown out of employment, and could not do better."

Richard T. Jacob, Esq., the Representative from Oldham county, is announced as a candidate for re-election.

Progress of Sentiment in Kentucky.

The following letter, written by an aged and prominent citizen of one of the counties lying on the Ohio river, a gentleman well known and highly esteemed, a conspicuous actor in all the movements of the Union party hitherto, having business in a southern county, wrote to his Representative in the Legislature the following letter. It will be read with deep interest, for it is strong and clear in its views; and in our judgment is a just reflex of the existing tendencies of sentiment in Kentucky:

"May 9, 1861.
 DEAR SIR: Having nothing to do, I concluded to write you; but what to say I am at a loss to determine. This place is near the border of Tennessee, and yesterday, for the first time, I saw the Confederate flag thrown to the breeze, with the inscription, 'Southern Rights or Southern Graves.' And here allow me to say, although I have always been, as you know, a devoted Union man, my sensibilities were not much shocked at looking upon the Confederate flag. Whilst looking at the flag I asked myself, will Kentucky march to the field of battle under that flag, and abandon the honored flag of the Union? I answered, 'No.' I said, saying, 'I had no Union on her own citizens. Fight she must, not a fit emblem of the United States of America. The Union is no longer a question. No such thing exists. Why should the question be asked, are you for or against the Union? when in truth there is no Union to be for or against. The only issue now before the country is, are we for the North or the South? A neutral position either armed or unarmed, I look upon as one that can not long be maintained. I have the result of our interest, and the South can maintain her independence, Kentucky will certainly go South. If we consult our fears and our delicate condition, then she will go North. But will brave, proud Kentuckians so act, as to subject them to the suspicion that they were controlled by their fears, in a crisis like the present one? Kentucky must fight. There is no possibility of avoiding it. If she does not fight in the ranks of Lincoln or Davis, she will have fought her own battle, and she will have lost her own fight. Let her choose between Lincoln, Davis, or her own citizens."

I consider the condition of Kentucky the most exposed of any State on the continent. Virginia, Arkansas, and Tennessee, having seceded, she is cut off from all intercourse with the seceded States. The North has no confidence in her neutral position, but believes she will secede whenever she is in a condition to do so. Her commercial intercourse with Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois is suspended. She is now hemmed in on every side, without an outlet in any direction. What will she do? Will she, can she, join Lincoln's army and aid in "wiping out the South"? Although I ever condemned the hasty and improper action of the Gulf States, I consider the conduct of Lincoln and his advisers as being tenfold worse than that of the Gulf States. I therefore could not join Lincoln in any attempt to "wipe out the South," which he is attempting to do, in the name, and under the false pretense, of sustaining the Government and preserving the Union. If his real object was to sustain the Government, his course, of all others, is the best calculated to destroy it. But ignorance, bigotry, and fanaticism are all we look forward to nothing but gloom. The amount of misery and suffering, and the end, no man can tell.

May God in his mercy interpose and save us from utter ruin."

Daniel Webster on Military Force.
 In October, 1852, Mr. Webster addressed a Convention of the National Republican or Whig party, at Worcester, Massachusetts. Speaking of Executive power, and putting down nullification in South Carolina, he said: "Sir, for one, I protest in advance against such remedies as I have here hinted. The Administration itself keeps a profound silence, but its friends have spoken for it. We are told, sir, that the President will immediately employ the military force, and at once blockade Charleston! A military remedy is a remedy by direct military operation, has been thus suggested, and nothing else has been suggested, as the intended means of preserving the Union. Sir, there is no little reason to think that this suggestion is true. We cannot be altogether unmindful of the past, and therefore we cannot be altogether unapprehensive for the future. For one, sir, I raise my voice beforehand against the unauthorized employment of military power, and against superseding the authority of the laws by an armed force, under pretense of putting down nullification. THE PRESIDENT HAS NO AUTHORITY TO BLOCKADE CHARLESTON; THE PRESIDENT HAS NO AUTHORITY TO EMPLOY MILITARY FORCE, till he shall be duly required so to do, by law, and by the civil authorities. His duty is to cause the laws to be executed. His duty is to support the civil authorities. His duty is, if the laws be resisted, to employ the military force of the country, if necessary, for their support and execution; but to do this only in compliance with law, and with decisions of the tribunals. If, by ingenuitous devices, these laws resist the laws escape from the reach of judicial authority, as it is now provided to be exercised, it is entirely competent to Congress to make such new provisions as the exigency of the case may demand. These provisions undoubtedly would be made. With a constitutional and efficient head of the Government, with an Administration really and truly in favor of the constitution, the country can grapple with nullification. By the force of reason, by the courage of the Government, by the natural, genuine patriotism of the country, and by the steady and well-sustained operations of law, the progress of disorganization may be successfully checked, and the Union maintained. Let it be remembered that, where nullification is most powerful, it is not unopposed. If we can relieve the country from an Administration which denies to the constitution the powers which are the breath of its life, if we can place the Government in the hands of its friends, if we can secure it against the dangers of unlawful and irregular military force, as he charged Gen. Jackson designed to use, if it can be placed under the lead of an Administration whose moderation, firmness and wisdom shall inspire confidence and command respect, we may yet surmount the dangers, numerous and formidable as they are, which surround us."

Daniel Webster were alive now, would he say of a State Government virtually deposed and its acts nullified, by military power, under the orders of the President of the United States, and the Federal Courts also deposed by order of the President?

ARKANSAS ONE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S SPEECH RECOGNIZES THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. A brief telegraphic dispatch informs us that Arkansas is recognized as one of the Confederate States, and her Representatives have taken their seats in the Southern Congress.

The National Intelligencer, once a conservative journal which has exercised great influence, construes the speech of Lord John Russell in the English Parliament as a recognition of the Confederate States as an independent nation. The Eastern papers, deprecatingly, take the same view of his Lordship's speech.

MISSOURI.—Any one who will observe the geographical position of Missouri must realize the absolute futility of all talk about her being allowed to leave the Union. If every other Southern State was allowed to go, Missouri would have to be held for this very reason. She fronts Illinois for two-thirds of its length, and completely covers Kansas and a vast territory beyond. The north line of Missouri is nearly on a range with the southern shores of Lakes Erie and Michigan. She stands as a great barrier directly in our pathway to the Pacific. Our Pacific railroad must of necessity cross her borders.

These facts settle the question beyond any and every possibility of a change. It is as fixed as fate that she shares the destinies of this Union, either peaceably or by force; and it is worse than madness for her to waste her resources in any such humbuggery as "armed neutrality" or "her own defense." The Federal Government ought her, and intend to keep her, and it is abundantly able to protect her, and will do it, from either foreign or domestic foes. Let her save her money, therefore, retrieve her credit and honor before it is too late, and sustain her industry and avert the ruin which threatens her citizens, instead of following in the wake of her sister secessionists and making a stupendous and unexampled fool of herself.—*Chi. Gaz.*, 18th.

Any of our readers who may wish a good fitting coat, pants, or vest, are referred to the establishment of Jno. W. Voorhis, merchant, Main street. He has an elegant assortment of cloths, cassimeres, &c., and will make them in a style equal to any tailor in the country.

Columbus, Ky., to be Seized by the Illinoisans.
 The Cairo correspondent of the Chicago Times says that Columbus, Ky., will be seized by the Illinois troops. Undoubtedly they will do so—if they can.—*Lon. Cour.*, 20th.

Proclamation of the Governor.
 Whereas, numerous applications have been made to me from many good citizens of this Commonwealth, praying me to issue a proclamation forbidding the march of any forces of this or any other State or States over our soil, to make an apprehended attack upon the Federal fortress at Cairo, in Illinois, or to disturb any otherwise the peaceful attitude of Kentucky with reference to the deplorable war now waging between the United States and the Confederate States; And whereas, numerous applications from like good citizens of this Commonwealth have also been made to me, praying me to issue a proclamation forbidding the occupation of any post or place, or the march over our sacred soil by any force of the United States for any purpose. And whereas, it is made fully evident, by every indication of public sentiment, that it is the determined purpose of the good people of Kentucky to maintain, with courageous firmness, the fixed position of self-denial, proposing or intending no invasion or aggression towards any other State or States, forbidding the quartering of troops upon her soil by either of the hostile sections, but simply standing aloof from an unnatural, horrid, and lamentable strife, for the existence of which Kentucky, neither by thought, word, nor act, is in any wise responsible. And whereas, the policy thus recommended by so many of my fellow-citizens of all political leanings, is, in my judgment, wise, peaceful, safe, and honorable, and the most likely to preserve peace and amity between the neighboring bordering States on both shores of the Ohio river, and protect Kentucky, generally, from the ravages of a deplorable war. And whereas, the arms distributed to the "State Guard," composed as it is of gentlemen equally conscientious and honest, who entertain the opinions of both parties, are not to be used against the Federal Government, but to defend the States, but to resist and prevent encroachments upon her soil, her rights, her honor, and her sovereignty by either of the belligerent parties, and to preserve the peace, safety, prosperity, and happiness and strict neutrality of her people, in the hope she may soon have an opportunity to become a successful mediator between them; and in order to remove the unfounded distrust and suspicions of purposes to force Kentucky out of the Union, at the point of attachment, which may have been and strongly and wickedly engendered in the public mind in regard to my own position and that of the "State Guard,"

Now, therefore, I, BERRIEN MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and Commander-in-Chief of all her military forces, on land or water, have issued this my proclamation, hereby notifying and warning all other States, whether separate or united, and especially the "United States" and the "Confederate States," that I will tolerate no movement upon the soil of Kentucky or the occupation of any port, post, or place whatever within the lawful boundary and jurisdiction of this State, by any of the forces under the orders of the States aforesaid, for any purpose whatever, until authorized by invitation or permission of the Legislative and Executive authorities of this State previously granted. I also hereby especially and solemnly forbid all good citizens of this Commonwealth, whether incorporated in the "State Guard," or otherwise, making any warlike or hostile demonstrations whatever against any of the authorities aforesaid, earnestly requesting all citizens, civil and military, to be obedient hereto; to be obedient to the laws and lawful orders of both the civil and military authorities; to remain when off military duty quietly and peaceably at their homes, pursuing their wonted lawful vocations; to refrain from all words and acts likely to excite hot blood and provoke collision; to pursue such a line of wise conduct as will promote peace and tranquility, and a sense of safety and security, and thus keep far away from our beloved land and people the deplorable calamities of invasion; but at the same time earnestly counseling my fellow-citizens of Kentucky to make prompt and efficient preparations to assume the armor and attitude prescribed by the paramount and supreme law of self-defense—and strictly of self-defense alone, praying Almighty God to have us ever in his holy keeping, and to preserve us in peace, prosperity, and security forever.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
 Titos. B. MONROE, JR., Sec'y of State.

ROBB & DEHONEY
 HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and desirable stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,
 which they invite the attention of their friends and customers, as they intend to sell
CHEAP FOR CASH
 and to prompt time buyers.
 1013 W. 1st-st.

F. & REUTER, Tailor and Renovator.
 West side St. Clair Street, FRANKFORT, KY.

WORLD respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he is now prepared to do all work in the Tailoring and Renovating of suits, in all the latest styles, with neatness and dispatch. It is a full trial and a share of public patronage. *Chicago Ad.*
 Jan 1 woman 20c.

State Treasurer.
 We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election.
 Feb 16 w&w

SPECIAL NOTICES.
 EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS.
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF STRAW GOODS, CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.
 JUST OPENED BY
KEENON & GIBBONS, DEALERS IN BOOKS & STATIONERY,
 HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,
 Feb 25 w&w Main St., FRANKFORT, KY.

A. CONERY, SIGN OF THE EAGLE.
 (Successor to W. P. Loomis.)
 Has just received a new assortment of Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery.
 Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.
 117 W. 1st-st. Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired.
 Jan 17 w&w t

Look at This.
 ALL persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. KEENE & Co., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will have costs to pay.
 W. H. KEENE, E. HENSLEY.
 Feb. 19, 1861 t.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER, Merchant Tailors,
 Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.,
 HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloth, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.
 Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and OUR TERMS AS LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.
 Jan 23 t

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir James Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills.
 Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
 This invaluable medicine is unrivaled in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.
 It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and afford a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
 Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, (Late J. C. Baldwin & Co.) Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps included to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.
 Sold in Frankfort, by J. M. Mills, Wilson, Pater & Co., Wholesale agents.
 Oct 16 w&w t

The Very Best! No Doubt of It! WHAT?
 Why, Heinzel's's Inimitable Hair Restorative. Everybody who uses it recommends it. Price 50c and \$1 per bottle. Sold everywhere. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. See advertisement.
 Apr 15 w&w t

COUGHS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of the BRONCHITIS, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience has proved that simple remedies (not tea and cod liver oil) taken in the early stages of the disease, recover should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchitis, Coughs, or Lozenges, Let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this preparation a more serious attack may be effectually averted. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.
 Nov 24 w&w t 6mins

Pay Your Taxes and Save Ten per cent.
 THE Tax-book for the present year is now in the hands of John Balluff, City Treasurer, to whom payments may be made with a deduction of ten per cent, if made on or before the 25th day of June next. By order of the Board.
 JAS. W. BACHELOR, City Clerk.
 May 16 t-w t

Proclamation by the Governor.
 WHEREAS, by the 21 section of the 4th article of the 32d chapter of the Revised Statutes of Kentucky, it is provided that "should there be a called session of Congress between the expiration of any Congressional term and the ensuing first Monday in August, the Governor may, by his proclamation, published in three newspapers printed in this State, cause an election of representatives in Congress to be held on an earlier day, if there are thirty days between the date of publication and the day so designated by him." And whereas, the President of the United States has issued his proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session on the 4th day of July next.

Now, therefore, I, BERRIEN MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby order an election to be held on the 25th day of June next, in the several Congressional districts of the State for representatives in the Congress of the United States, in pursuance of the above recited act, on the 25th day of June next; the mode of conducting the election and of making returns thereof to be governed in all respects by the provisions of the laws of the Commonwealth in relation to elections.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1861, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.
 By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
 Tito. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.
 May 2 w&w t

PROPOSALS FOR PRISON BURYING-GROUND.
 SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Governor's Office until the 1st day of the present month for one acre of ground, suitable for a graveyard, enclosed with a good strong post-and-rail fence, with a good strong gate, with lock, &c. The lot must be in or near the city, accessible, free from stone near the surface, &c. Bids may also be offered for some quantity of ground enclosed with stone fence.
 By order of the Board. H. RODMAN, Secretary.
 May 13 t

[From the Republican.]
THE STARS AND STRIPES.

BY A LADY.

What! bear those sacred Stars and Stripes,
Which once were wont to wave
O'er Freedom's land; what! bear them now
To smother the brave

Those Stars may scourge a foreign foe,
But were not made to be
Cordage to bind FREE STATES beneath
A treacherous yoke.

Oh, blush ye Stars and veil your light
E'er brothers' blood be spilt,
And hover not so dark a eclipse
To hide the shame and guilt.

Oh, Stars and Stripes, we loved so well
When 'neath your canopy
We proudly stood, and only thought
Of types of Liberty.

Oh, Liberty, can it be so
That they should cherish
Such darkening shades as now appear
Around the Stars and Stripes?

Profane them not, but lay them by
Till war's red stain be blotted
Has o'er us swept, then their perchance
May wave, redeemed at last!

[From the Baltimore Exchange, 23d ult.]
Interview Between Messengers of Peace and
Mr. Lincoln.

It will be remembered that on Saturday last, Hon. Anthony Kennedy and J. Morrison Harris had an interview with President Lincoln, when the following conversation took place between them: Mr. Harris having announced the object of their visit to be to prevent further bloodshed, and to obtain a recall of the orders issued for the movement of troops, Mr. Lincoln, referring to the visit of Messrs. Dobbin, Bruce, and Bond, and the answer which he had made to their representations, added: "My God, Mr. Harris, I don't know what to make of your people. You have sent me one committee already, and they seemed to be perfectly satisfied with what I said to them." Mr. Harris replied that he knew nothing about that; that he came as a citizen and a representative, to state facts as they actually existed, and to say that the attempt to send more troops through Maryland would only lead to a battle, and a very sanguinary battle.

Mr. Lincoln answered: "My God, sir, what am I to do? I had better go out and hang myself on the first tree I come to, than give up the power of the Federal Government in this way. I don't want to go through your town, or near it, if I can help it; but we must have the troops here to relieve ourselves, or we shall die like rats in a trap." He further expressed some surprise at the action of Mr. Harris, and was disposed to test him with a question to his Union principles. Mr. Harris answered the President that he was still a Union man, but he had come to state facts, and to represent to the President the sentiment of the people, and it was one of universal opposition to the passage of any Northern troops across the soil of Maryland. Mr. Seward, interposing, drew Mr. Harris aside to a window, and pointing to the bluffs of Arlington, asked Mr. Harris if he knew that on the top of that hill, that the Virginians might plant a battery, and that they would not wait until a moment a shell might burst in that very room. Gen. Scott, who was present, also expressed the opinion that it might be absolutely necessary for the troops to cut their way through Maryland for the relief of the Federal Capital.

The Baltimore Sun has the following in relation to the interview between the President and a committee of the "Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore."

We learn that a delegation from the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore, consisting of six members of each, yesterday proceeded to Washington for an interview with the President, the purpose being to intercede with him in behalf of a peaceful policy, and to entreat him not to pass troops through Baltimore or Maryland. The Rev. Dr. Fuller, of the Baptist church, accompanied the party, by invitation, as chairman, and the conversation was conducted mainly between him and Mr. Lincoln, and was not heard entirely by all the members of the Convention.

Our informant, however, vouches for what we now write. He states that upon the introduction, they were received very cordially by Mr. Lincoln—a sort of rude familiarity of manner—and the conversation opened by Dr. Fuller seeking to impress upon Mr. Lincoln the vast responsibility of the position he occupied, and that upon him depended the issues of peace or war—on one hand a terrible fratricidal conflict, and on the other peace. "But," said Mr. Lincoln, "what am I to do?"

"Why, sir, let the country know that you are disposed to recognize the independence of the Southern States. I say nothing of secession; recognize the fact that they have formed a Government of their own; that they will never be united again with the North, and peace will instantly take the place of anxiety and suspense, and war may be averted."

"And what shall become of the resources?" I all have no Government resources?" Dr. Fuller expressed the opinion that the Northern States would constitute an imposing government and furnish revenue; but our informant could not follow the exact terms of the remark.

The conversation turned upon the passage of troops through Maryland. Dr. Fuller expressed very earnestly the hope that no more would be ordered over the soil of this State. He remarked that Maryland had shed her blood freely in the war of independence, and was the first to move for the adoption of the Constitution, and had only yielded her clinging attachment to the Union when the blood of her citizens had been shed by strangers on their way to a conflict with her sisters of the South.

Mr. Lincoln insisted also that he wanted the troops only for the defense of the capital, not for the invasion of the Southern States. "And," he said, "I must have the troops, and mathematically the necessity exists that they should cross the Maryland line. They can't crawl under the earth, and they can't fly over it, and mathematically they must come across it. Why, sir, those Carolinians are now crossing Virginia to come here and hang me, and what else can I do?"

In some allusion to the importance of a peace policy, Mr. Lincoln remarked that if he were to adopt it under the present circumstances, there would be no Washington in that, no Jackson in that, no Spunk in that. Dr. Fuller hoped that Mr. Lincoln would not allow "spunk" to override patriotism. Mr. Lincoln doubted if he or Congress could recognize the Southern Confederacy. [And we suspect that such a Congress as the next will be, with all the Southern States out of it, is not likely to recognize it.] With regard to the Government, he said, "he must run the machine as he found it." And with reference to passing troops through Baltimore or Maryland, he said: "Now, sir, if you won't hit me, I won't hit you."

As the delegations were leaving, Mr. Lincoln said to one or two young men, "I'll tell you a story. You have heard of the Irishman who, when a fellow was cutting his throat with a blunt razor, complained that he haggled it. Now, if I can't have troops driven through Maryland, and must have them all the way round by water, or marched across out-of-the-way territory, I shall be haggled." The delegation, on leaving "the presence," conferred together, and agreed on the hopelessness of their errand, and the sad prospect of any good thing being actually done. "God have mercy on us, when the Government is placed in the hands of a man like this!"

[From the Baltimore Sun, May 14.]

THIRTY YEARS OF TREASON.—The charge is cunningly and persistently made that South Carolina, and not a few of the leading politicians of the South, have been engaged in hatching treason for thirty years past. That secession is the fruit of a long settled design, artfully prosecuted through a long period of covert treason, and thus the "crime" takes the character of a premeditated destruction of the Federal Union. It is alleged, and in support of the assertion, South is quoted in support of the charge, that the election of Mr. Lincoln was not the cause, but simply the occasion. And we are assured that the South is by no means a unit for secession and the Confederacy, but that this new Southern nation is the monstrous creation of a few desperate and unprincipled politicians. All this and more is currently spread before credulous readers, and thus the whole ear of the North, like that of Denmark, is, by a forged process, rankly abused.

Let us examine this thirty years indictment for treason. Thirty years will only reach back to the year '31, which was immediately antecedent to the "nullification" heresy; for nullification we hold to be a positive political heresy. But did not this treason—this idea of secession and dissolution of the Union—arise and prevail long before this? Was not the treason at work in thought long antecedent to nullification? Indeed it was, and Mr. Jefferson stands before the world accountable for it, but in the suggestion, advisory language, and in the prediction, it is not an act of treason, but as a reasonable purpose on the part of the South, but as the inevitable consequence of the aggressive spirit of the North, exhibited against slavery. The Missouri Compromise was to him the "knell of the Union!"

But even before Mr. Jefferson we have an intimation from the immortal Washington so long ago as September 17th, 1796, of the danger to which we should be exposed from secession, and while urging upon the people with all the solemnity and earnestness of his noble patriotism the importance of preserving the Union, he clearly foresaw the rock upon which the nation might be wrecked. He says:

"In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern—Atlantic and Western, whence animosities may be kindled, and excited, to a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views."

The Atlantic and Western question, which referred to the Mississippi, was speedily adjusted, but how has it been with the other? The anti-slavery question has been exclusively sectional; exclusively Northern; and while this sectional, it has been steadfastly opposed hitherto in that section by national men. It has been, of course, opposed in the South, and what is now called treason—thirty years treason—has been only the growth of that conviction now realized that the only way to avoid the domination and pernicious influences of sectionalism was to escape from it. The "treason" of the South has thus been only the hopeless alternative of the sectional aggression of the North. And as one has proposed an "irrepressible conflict" and the subsidizing of the Supreme Court to carry out its sectional designs, the other has sought its self-preservation and the maintenance of its rights in the reassertion of its independence. There could have been no "thirty years of treason" in the South, less than in the North, for anti-slavery agitation. The one was the natural fruit of the other.

But let us glance a moment at the spirit of the two—let us consider the development of character in either section. On one side a hatred that cannot find words sufficiently expressive to characterize its rancor; that cannot satisfy its malice with all the iniquity it can employ in devising horrible processes of war; that glazes over the barbarism it would turn loose upon Southern territory, and anticipates its feast of carnage with all the relish of cannibalism; that rejoices in the prospect of a "vicious and unchristian war." The world has never witnessed so horrible and revolting a display of the savagery of human nature in the disguise of civilization.

On the other hand, the men of the South are preparing for war only to defend their rights, their institutions, their property, their homes. They brood over no revenge; they contemplate no insurrections or massacres; they desire no holocaust; they seek no war; all they ask is to be suffered to depart in peace. Such are the traits of character which illustrate the principles and teaching. The world has never witnessed so horrible and revolting a display of the savagery of human nature in the disguise of civilization.

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KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SAM. C. SAYRES, Reporter.

MONDAY, May 20, 1861.

Prayer by Rev. W. T. Moore, of the Christian Church.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered a resolution providing that the Senate, until otherwise ordered, shall meet each day at nine o'clock A. M., and at one o'clock P. M., taking a recess until three o'clock P. M. Placed in the order of the day.

Mr. BRUNER offered the following resolution which was afterwards withdrawn:
Resolved by the Senate of Kentucky, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report in ten minutes the bill which was reported by a select committee, "for the regulation, and to provide for the arming of the militia of the State," and which was referred to said committee.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Resolutions providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature on this day at 10 o'clock A. M.

An amendment was proposed by Mr. ALEXANDER, fixing the 22d inst. as the day for final adjournment.

Upon a motion to lay the resolution and amendment on the table, the yeas and nays were taken, resulting as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Andrews, Cissell, Darnally, Davidson, Irwin, Johnson, Pennebaker, Prall, Rhea, Ross, Walker, and Whitaker—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker, Porter, Anthony, Alexander, Anthony, Barick, Bales, Bruner, Chambers, Cosby, DeHaven, Denny, Fisk, Gibson, Gillis, Glenn, Grover, Grundy, Haycraft, Jenkins, Marshall, McBrayer, Read, Rousseau, Simpson, Taylor, Wait, and Walton—26.

So the Senate refused to lay the resolution and amendment on the table.

The question recurring on the amendment proposed by Mr. Alexander.

Mr. MARSHALL moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until tomorrow at 10 o'clock A. M. Upon which question the yeas and nays were taken, resulting as follows:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, Porter, Anthony, Barick, Bales, Cissell, Darnally, Davidson, DeHaven, Denny, Fisk, Gibson, Glenn, Grover, Irwin, Jenkins, Johnson, McBrayer, Pennebaker, Prall, Read, Rhea, Ross, and Wait—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Andrews, Bruner, Chambers, Cosby, Gillis, Haycraft, Marshall, Rousseau, Simpson, Taylor, Walker, Walton, and Whitaker—14.

So the motion was adopted.

Mr. FISK moved to suspend the rules in order to introduce a resolution providing for the meeting of the Senate at 10 o'clock A. M., adjourn at 1 o'clock, and meet at three o'clock P. M., each day. Rules suspended and resolution offered and adopted.

Mr. MARSHALL moved a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill upon the subject of arming the State, at 11 o'clock A. M., to-morrow, which was rejected upon a call of the yeas and nays.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. READ offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the Senate appoint a committee of six, to be composed of three of each party, for the purpose of preparing and reporting a military bill for arming the State, and that said committee be requested to report by bill or otherwise, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, of May 21st, 1861; which resolution was adopted, and Messrs. READ, RHEA, PENNEBAKER, ANDREWS, CISELL, and GROVER, appointed as such committee.

PRIVILEGE MOTION.

Mr. GILLIS moved to reconsider the vote by which a bill to allow the city council of Louisville to appoint an additional inspector of flour in said city, was rejected upon a call of the yeas and nays.

RULES SUSPENDED.

Mr. RUST—Geological Survey—A report in relation to the Geological Survey. Laid aside for the present.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. GRUNDY—Propositions and Grievances—A bill to change the line between the counties of Graves and Hickman. Passed.

Mr. DEHAVEN—Finance—A bill to amend the act for the benefit of John B. Gann. Rejected.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. MARSHALL moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution proposed by him, directing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill upon the subject of arming the State, at 11 o'clock A. M., to-morrow, was rejected; pending the consideration of which, the hour arrived for the

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

There being nothing to consider under this head, the vote was taken upon reconsidering the vote rejecting the resolution of Mr. MARSHALL by yeas and nays, and adopted.

Then Mr. MARSHALL withdrew his resolution.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. GRUNDY—Military Affairs—A bill for the regulation and to provide for the arming of the militia of the State.

Mr. ANDREWS moved a substitute for the above bill, and also moved that the bill and substitute be printed and made the special order for 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow, which latter motion was adopted.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

W. D. ROBERTSON, Reporter.

MONDAY, May 20, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. W. T. Moore, of the Christian Church.

The reading of the Journal of Saturday was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. M. J. COOK, GAITHER, and UNDERWOOD, and appropriately referred.

MOTION.

Mr. ELLIS entered a motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the substitute for the commission to distribute arms, &c., in Military Bill.

SENATE BILLS.

An act for the benefit of the sheriffs of Barron and Metcalfe counties. Passed.

A bill for the benefit of H. D. Rothrock, late sheriff of Muhlenburg county. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the town of Gordonsville, in Logan county. Passed.

House bill for the benefit of the Commissioners of the Penitentiary, with substitute by Senate. Amended and concurred in.

A bill changing the time of the meeting of the Legislature. Placed in the order of the day.

A bill to incorporate the town of Hillsborough in Fleming county. Passed.

A bill for the benefit of School District No. 24, in Hopkins county. Passed.

A bill changing the boundary of the city of Columbus.

Ordered to a third reading on to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

A bill to amend the Common School law. Passed.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Glasgow. Passed.

An act to create the office of county Treasurer for Whitlow county. Passed.

An act for the benefit of the Union Democrat. Passed.

House bill for the benefit of Wm. Henderson, Jr. Passed.

House bill to charter Grove Lodge, No. 3, Ancient Order of Druids. Amended in Senate to read Glover Lodge.

Mr. HODGE moved to amend the amendment by adding the word "Hitt" after the word "Glover," which was rejected.

When the house refused to concur in Senate amendment.

House bill to amend the charter of the town of Millersburg, Indian Creek, and Cynthiana turnpike company. Amended in Senate—Concurred in.

House bill to amend the charter of the town of Carrollton. Amended in Senate—Concurred in.

House bill to charter a Pilots Association. Amended in Senate. Concurred in.

Mr. GAITHER—A bill to alter the line of the Gradyville voting district, in Adair county. Passed.

Mr. LINN—A bill relating to Eggnor's ferry, on the Tennessee river, at Aurora.

Mr. GOFFEN moved to amend the bill so as the bill shall not impair any vested rights by existing laws. Adopted.

And then the bill passed.

Mr. GOWDY—A bill to establish an additional voting place in district No. 4, in Taylor county. Passed.

Mr. GIDGELL—A bill to repeal the law regulating the sale of spirituous liquors. Revised Statutes.

Mr. RIDDELL—A bill further to prevent the carrying of deadly weapons by slaves. Revised Statutes.

Mr. TEVIS—Revised Statutes—A bill to amend the law permitting personal representatives of non-residents to sue in this State. Passed.

Senate bill to amend title I, Code of Practice in civil cases. [The bill provides that no ordinary action shall be brought at a criminal or equity term &c.]

Withdrawal of a bill.

The Senate had leave to withdraw a House bill appointing an additional Inspector of flour in the city of Louisville.

Mr. CLEARY moved the House take a recess until 2 o'clock P. M. Adopted—yeas 33, nays 28.

Evening Session.

Resolution.

Mr. CLEARY offered the following preamble and resolution, and objection being made to their introduction, he moved a suspension of the regular order, with a view to their introduction.

Whereas, Several members of this House have received information, deemed by them to be reliable, that a large number of guns and munitions of war have been received from Northern States at Lexington and Paris, under the pledge or oath, that said guns and munitions of war are to be placed into the hands of organized bodies of men, unknown to the militia laws of the State; therefore,

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Speaker appoint a select committee of five members, to investigate the allegations of the preamble with power to send for persons and papers; and that said committee make their report to this House.

Mr. WOLFE moved a call of the roll. Adopted.

The clerk called the roll and the absentees were noted.

The motion of Mr. CLEARY was then rejected by the following vote: yeas 47, nays 44.

The rules requiring a two third vote to dispense with the regular order.

Unfinished Business.

The House resumed the consideration of a bill to amend section 1st, Civil Code of Practice, in reference to bringing suits in equity and criminal courts. Passed. Yeas 65, nays 27.

Bill.

Mr. LEACH—A bill changing the boundary of the Newell magistrates districts, in Henry county. Passed.

Motion.

Mr. GOODLOE moved to suspend the regular order of business to admit the introduction of a bill. Adopted. Yeas 60, nays 28.

Mr. F. NEAL—A bill to amend an act concerning county courts, approved March 24, 1860.

Mr. HODGE moved for an adjournment. Rejected. Yeas 30, nays 60.

Mr. WORD moved to lay the bill on the table. Adopted.

And then the House adjourned.

It has been said of old—this is a world of wonder—and the observer is daily presented with something new and wonderful, both in nature and art. Men of genius and skill are constantly engaged in seeking out that which may become valuable to the public and a living emblem to scientists; and from all these wonders which have been brought before the world, and particularly our Medical Faculty, there has nothing yet surpassed Perry Davis' Pain Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use, for many internal and external complaints that flesh is heir to. To convince you of the fact, you have but to call at the drug-store, where you can get a bottle—from 25 cents to \$1.—Tennessee Organ. w2

Why will thousands continue to suffer from Humors, such as Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and the like?—for there is now a never-failing remedy. Dr. S. A. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup is a sure and permanent cure for all this class of diseases. We can truly say that we have never known its equal, and we say to the afflicted to try it. w2

S. BARKER & CO.,

317 FOURTH STREET

Between Market and Jefferson Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

\$100,000

WORTH OF

DRY GOODS.

To be Sold at

Wholesale or Retail,

Regardless of Cost.

Commencing Monday, April 29, 1861.

WE having made large purchases East, at unusual value, our stock being large for the times, we have concluded to sell our goods at such prices as will warrant immediate sale. Our stock is the most complete that has ever been offered, and every article will be sold at some price.

ALSO, OUR STOCK OF

Window Shades,

Carpets,

And Oil Cloths,

Will be sold at prime cost, and less than cost.

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Wood, Eddy & Co.'s LOTTERIES!
AUTHORIZED BY THE STATES OF MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY.
Draw daily, in public, under the supervision of Sworn Commissioners.
127 The Managers' Offices are located at Covington, Kentucky, and St. Louis, Missouri.
PRIZES VARY FROM \$2 1-2 TO \$100,000!
Tickets from \$2 50 to \$200
127 Clearers, giving full Explanation and the Scheme to be drawn, will be sent free of charge to all who apply.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Kentucky, or, WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.
apply respectively

Glad News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR

DISCOVERED AT LAST.

CURES FROM ONE TO THREE DAYS

CHEROKEE REMEDY!

An Unfailing Specific for all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and a General Alterative and Blood Purifier.

THIS "REMEDY" CURES WHEN ALL OTHER PREPARATIONS FAIL.

It is entirely unlike every other Medicine prescribed for General Diseases, as it contains no Mineral Poisons or Suspicious Drugs, being prepared from Roots, Bark, and Leaves, in the form of a pleasant and palatable Syrup.

It is a "nature's own remedy" for GONORRHEA, (Clap), GLEET, GRAVEL, STRICTURE, and all the diseases arising from a diseased Urinary System. It is especially recommended for the cure of Gonorrhea in Females, for this complaint it is invaluable.

It is a general alterative and blood purifier, it has no equal, and does not fail to cure SCURF, LEPROSY, SECONDARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, GRAVEL, GONORRHEA, MERCURIAL, and ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES, cure them in their early stages, and prevent them from becoming chronic.

It is a powerful and cleansing blood purifier, causing it to flow in its original purity, and view the impurities from the system all impure and pernicious causes which have induced disease.

It is an all round cure of Gonorrhea and Gleet, that have baffled all medical skill, it is especially

JOB WORK!



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HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF BILE.
For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, Catarrhs, etc., etc.

Arising from Excesses and Improperities in Life, and causing all Inflammatory Disorders, from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in **MALE OR FEMALE.**

From whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing, Giving Health and Vigor to the Frame, and Bloom to the Face.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!
It cures Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found:

To Excretion, Loss of Power, Breathing, General Weakness, Trembling, Dropsy, Gravel, Catarrhs, etc., etc.

Dr. Helmholtz's Preparation is a most valuable medicine, and is the only one of its kind, which is both pure and powerful.

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YOU CAN'T FIND

AN ARTICLE THAT SITS AS WELL AS
HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION
HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Apotheecaries and Consumers all testify that

It is the Only Reliable Article
For the Bald and Grey.

Read the testimony from Kentucky.
PAINCEN, Ky., July 27, 1890.

MR. A. B. BELL:
Dear Sir:—I have used HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION HAIR RESTORATIVE, and am satisfied, from an experience in all other preparations for the like purpose, that it is the only one of its kind, which is both pure and powerful.

It is the only one of its kind, which is both pure and powerful.

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THE GREAT SOUTHERN

WESTERN REMEDY.
Dr. MERWIN'S
FEVER & AGUE PILLS.

For the permanent cure of Fever and Ague, Chills, Fever, Congestive Chills, Remittent Fever, Bilious Fever, Malarial Fever, and all periodic diseases that have their origin in the malarial element arising from decayed vegetation.

These pills never fail to cure all the above named diseases, whether they be of long or short duration, and are the only pills of the kind.

They never fail to perform a speedy and permanent cure.

They are recommended only for one class of diseases, and are not to be used in any other.

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PROF. O. J. WOOL'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR.

It is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is a most powerful and strengthening tonic to the vital powers. It also revivifies, renews and restores the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores the system to its normal condition, and renders it invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form, and is the result of the most scientific and practical research of the age. As a preventive and cure of

Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Nervous Irritability, Neuritis, Prolapsus of the Heart, Melancholia, Hypochondria, Night Sweats, Lang